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June 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 100
Humidity 100

June 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 84

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.67.

7969 日七初月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

大拜禮 號五十月六年九一

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SHEPHERD ANNOUN.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

FRENCH THREATEN ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS.

Enemy Thrown Back by Counter-Attack.

French experts point out that the French left wing threatens enemy communications in the centre more immediately than the German left wing threatens Compiègne, while the Germans lost thirty divisions in obtaining a maximum advance of eight kilometres. The experts admit that there will probably be more hours of anxiety. They point out that the driving in of the enemy's centre has always been a favourite tactic of General von Hindenburg, hence the region of the Aisne must be carefully watched.

French Positions Consolidated.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy did not renew the attack between Montdidier and the region of Antheuil. We consolidated our positions. On our right, a counter-attack enabled us to throw back the enemy. On the right bank of the Marne, we reoccupied the heights of Croix-Ricard and Malicour. We took a hundred prisoners and some machine guns.

Fighting continued violently between the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterêts. The Germans progressed as far as the ravine east of Laveraine, and, after a desperate struggle, gained a footing in Cocuvres and St. Pierre Aigle. The enemy violently attacked the front of Bouresches and Belleau Wood. American troops shattered the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and entirely maintained their gain.

"The Hardest Hours of the War."

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, on the occasion of the anniversary of the arrival of the first American troops in France, President Poincaré telegraphed President Wilson as follows:—"The Allies are at present passing through the hardest hours of the war, but the rapid formation of the new American units and the incessant increase in maritime transport, is unfailingly conducting us towards the day when the equilibrium will be re-established and the balance will swing in our favour. The Allied armies will take a decisive revenge on the enemy and by a common victory lay the foundation of peace corresponding with your solemnly laid down principles."

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Triumph for Conservatism.

Yesterday's suffrage vote in the Prussian Diet signifies the triumph of Conservatism and the death-blow to the promised democratisation of the Prussian Parliament. The Socialist Deputies derided the Government's talk of dissolution, saying that the Government was merely Hindenburg's puppet.

GERMAN WAR OFFICE CRITICISED.

War Correspondents' Nonsensical Reports.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in the Reichstag much criticism was levelled at the War Office. The practice was denounced of affording subscribers to the War Loan favoured treatment with regard to military leave. War correspondents' reports were ridiculed and it was asserted that the soldiers at the front have written that correspondents' nonsense is intended for home consumption and is becoming intolerable.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

An Important Point Raised.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Evelyn Cecil asked:—As exchanged prisoners are liable to fight again, will the Government refrain from concluding any agreement with Germany on the basis that starved British prisoners in Germany are a man-for-man equivalent for the better-fed Germans in Britain, especially as such an arrangement would not only be unfair, but would encourage further cruelties to future British prisoners in Germany? Mr. Hope replied that the British Delegates at the Hague were fully alive to these considerations.

NO WINTER RACING.

The Government has decided, in view of the strain on the railways, not to allow racing during the winter.

TRANSFERENCE OF RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

A wireless Russian official message says that, in compliance with Germany's demand, all Russian warships at Novo Rossisk have been ordered to be transferred to Sebastopol, Germany promising not to use them before a general peace and then to return them to Russia. This was a fundamental condition for the cessation of hostile action on the Ukrainian front and also for all further Russo-German negotiations and agreements.

WORK FOR RETURNED AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Federal Repatriation Department's expert committees are inquiring into the question of starting new industries for returned soldiers, including the construction of cement houses and the manufacture of telephone instruments.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says the Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, has informed the State Minister of Agriculture that the Commonwealth will be unable to undertake to guarantee the 1919-1920 wheat crop, but guarantees 4/1 per bushel on the 1918-1919 crop.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FOODSTUFFS FOR HOLLAND.

Held Up in the United States.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Dutch steamers Stella and Java, which some time ago were authorised to load cereals for Holland, have completed their cargoes and are ready to sail, but the owners, for some reason, have instructed them not to sail. This action unfortunately delays the American Government's measures for the relief of Holland's immediate urgent food shortage, owing to which the American Government undertakes to assemble bread and cereals at convenient ports of embarkation so that the shipments could be made without delay. Besides the cargoes of the Stella and Java, fifteen thousand tons more have been awaiting transport to Holland at American ports for ten days and as much more has since been arranged to be ready whenever the Dutch steamer Ceylon, under contract to return from the Dutch Indies to the United States, to make a trip from Java to Saigon and return with a cargo of rice to Java before fulfilling her engagement. This concession is made at the request of the Netherlands' Charge d'Affaires, de Beaufort, owing to the shortage of foodstuffs in Java. The War Trade Board has also considered the interest of another Dutch Colony and has agreed to facilitate the shipment of a cargo of flour from the Argentine to Dutch Guiana. This is in addition to shipments of flour which have already been authorised from the United States to Dutch Guiana and Caracas.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

What Sound Organising Has Done.

On the eve of the completion of Lord Rhonda's first year as Food Controller, Mr. J. N. Clynes, the Assistant Food Controller, in a statement made to Press representatives at the House of Commons, said that although in the future a shortage of certain articles which must be transported long distances might occur, the country would never again have to undergo a period of trial and suffering like that of last autumn and winter. In none of the belligerent countries were the civil populations so composed and assured as regards the food situation as Britain. We had done very much better in half a year than Germany, with all her boasted organising ability, had done in two years.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

Reuter's correspondent at Yarmouth states that the Dutch lugger Helena was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a German submarine. Three men were killed in a boat by shell splinters after they had left the lugger.

BRITISH BOARDING STEAMER SUNK.

The Admiralty announces that an armed boarding steamer was torpedoed and sunk on June 5. Seven persons, including four of the mercantile crew, are missing.

A RECORD WOOL PURCHASE.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of Australia's wool clip for the period of the war and a year after. The first two clips will involve a sum of a hundred millions sterling. This is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world and ensures the financial stability of Australia.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, commenting on the War Cabinet meetings, the *Reclaire* says:—"Everyone in France appreciates the heroism and devotion with which the British Colonies, including Africa, Canada and Australia, have contributed in every shape and form their material and moral assistance to the Mother Country, in the Allies' struggle against Germanic power. The French people accordingly will unanimously approve such new measures as may be adopted with a view to giving further force to the importance to this assistance."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN RUSSIA.

It is semi-officially declared that the counter-revolutionary plot includes both the Minimalists and Monarchists. The latter are favouring the restoration of the monarchy by an understanding with Germany, and the Minimalists are wishing for a resumption of the alliance with the Western Powers. Notwithstanding the divergence of views both parties are agreed to a common platform, with the object of overthrowing the Soviets. The central figures in the plot are General Derguett and Savinkoff. The plot aims to isolate the Ural region from Central Russia, compelling the Soviets to capitulate owing to lack of supplies. The Cossacks, who are under reactionary officers, are holding themselves in readiness in the East.

SINKING OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

A telegram from New York states that the survivors of the Pinar del Rio state that a German submarine sank her while accompanied by a 6,000 ton single-funnelled steamer.

THE HOME RULE PROBLEM.

The "Daily News" says that the Government's Drafting Committee of the Home Rule Bill is making no progress. The draft bill prepared at the outset of the Committee's proceedings has not been accepted by any party and the Government has no proposals to offer.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Germans Sustain Heavy Losses.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on June 12, says: Our counter-attack yesterday between Compiègne and Bellay was delivered just as the Germans were assembling for an attack. Consequently their positions were held most strongly. The fighting was most bitter, but the French infantry, supported by Tanks and British and French air squadrons overmatched a numerically superior enemy. Battle-planes flew in front of the infantry spraying the Germans with bullets from a height of a few score yards, while bombing machines attacked enemy concentrations in the rear. The losses of the Germans owing to the overcrowded front were most heavy. Their strength is indeed remarkable four divisions being identified on a front of 2,500 yards.

The enemy in the centre continues at heavy cost to push his way yard by yard down the Marne Valley, where an abundance of small woods and broken ground afford a maximum protection against machine gun and artillery fire. Our troops further west pursued their progress on the plateau into the valley below this position wherein the enemy believed himself firmly established 48 hours ago. It was most important for his advance in the centre as it overlooks Marne Valley and commands the junction of the main roads from Montdidier and Beauvais to Givilly through which enemy troops and supplies for the front line in the river valley must pass, and also the junction of the Senlis and Compiègne roads whereon he depends for his advance southwards. Thus we overlook the German centre and must already have greatly embarrassed the enemy. The Germans east of the Oise developed a new attack on both banks of the Aisne, starting from the line Montluçon-Tourvent, Ambleny, Cury and Dommeville and fronting the Oise. Evidently the enemy intends to march on both banks of the Aisne skirting Villers Cotterêts Forest on the north and drive the French, not merely out of the wooded salient north of the old Franco-German front of 1916, and also from Ourscamp, Carlemont and Montagne Forests, but also out of the much larger Aigle Forest between the old front and the Aisne and possibly out of the still larger Compiègne Forest immediately south. There is no indication at present that he will be able to carry out the programme.

A Fruitful British Raid.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A successful daylight raid on June 12 south-eastward of Arras inflicted heavy enemy casualties. A trench mortar was brought back and two others destroyed. Local operations at night-time advanced our line a short distance at little cost, with the capture of a number of prisoners south-westward of Morris. The French eastward of Diksbusch Lake improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Ridge Wood, and prisoners thirty.

Situation Well Hand.

There is a growing tone of optimism in the newspapers as it becomes clearer that the Germans have been checked. They have certainly compelled the French to withdraw from the northern end of the salient on the left bank of the Oise, including Carlepont Wood and plateau, but the French have retained the strong belt of territory north of the Aisne and it is to threaten this from the rear that the Germans have launched a new attack south of the Aisne on a not very wide front. At the same time the Germans have been baulked in their efforts to reach Compiègne frontally and hope to attain that objective by this outflanking attack. Compiègne is still eighteen miles west of the scene of the new operations with the Forest of Compiègne intervening. As already pointed out, the limited success of the German offensive on Sunday, the enemy's heavy loss and the vigour of the French counter-attack, sharply distinguish the present from the March battle. A favourable feature in the new development is the general tendency of the fighting to rivet an increasing proportion of the German resources in the south. There is now no talk of a more formidable German stroke in another direction. The German War Minister in the Reichstag yesterday boasted that the battle was already won and that General Foch's reserve was wiped out, but this is not supported by facts, for there are still great obstacles like Villers Cotterêts Forest to be overcome, while the line of the Allies is stabilised and the character of the fighting is apparently changing in their favour. General Foch indeed appears to have the situation well under control.

A New Aerial Achievement.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters writing on June 12 says: The importance of the role of our air service in the battle is daily increasing. During today's fighting our light bombardment squadrons performed the unprecedented feat of attacking German heavy gun batteries in action and silencing them by killing or scattering the gunners. In the Picardy offensive our fighting planes repeatedly attacked fieldgun batteries with machineguns, but silencing heavy batteries by bomb attacks from the air is a new achievement in war.

A DANGER TO HOLLAND.

Paris, June 14. The "Temps" in an article headed "Holland's Danger" says that with German trains running on the Roermond line and the concessions the Germans possess in the Venlo district, together with other means of invasion at Germany's disposal, the Dutch are never sure when they go to sleep that they won't wake up to find a German army encamped in their midst. It was to France's greatest interest to see the independence of Holland respected and her prosperity given every opportunity of free development after the war.

ENEMY MINES DESTROYED.

Two enemy mines have been destroyed ten miles from North Cape.

DUTCH LUGGER TORPEDOED.

The Dutch lugger Helena has been submerged on the Dogger Bank, three of the crew being killed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.—3rd Sunday after Trinity, 16th June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite. Kyrie. Psalms: 79, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—3rd Sunday after Trinity, 16th June 1918. Holy Communion at Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite. Kyrie. Psalms: As set. N.B.—The following in unison: Psalm 79, Verses 1, 5, 6, 14. Psalm 80, Verses 1, 2, 19. Psalm 81, Verses 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383,

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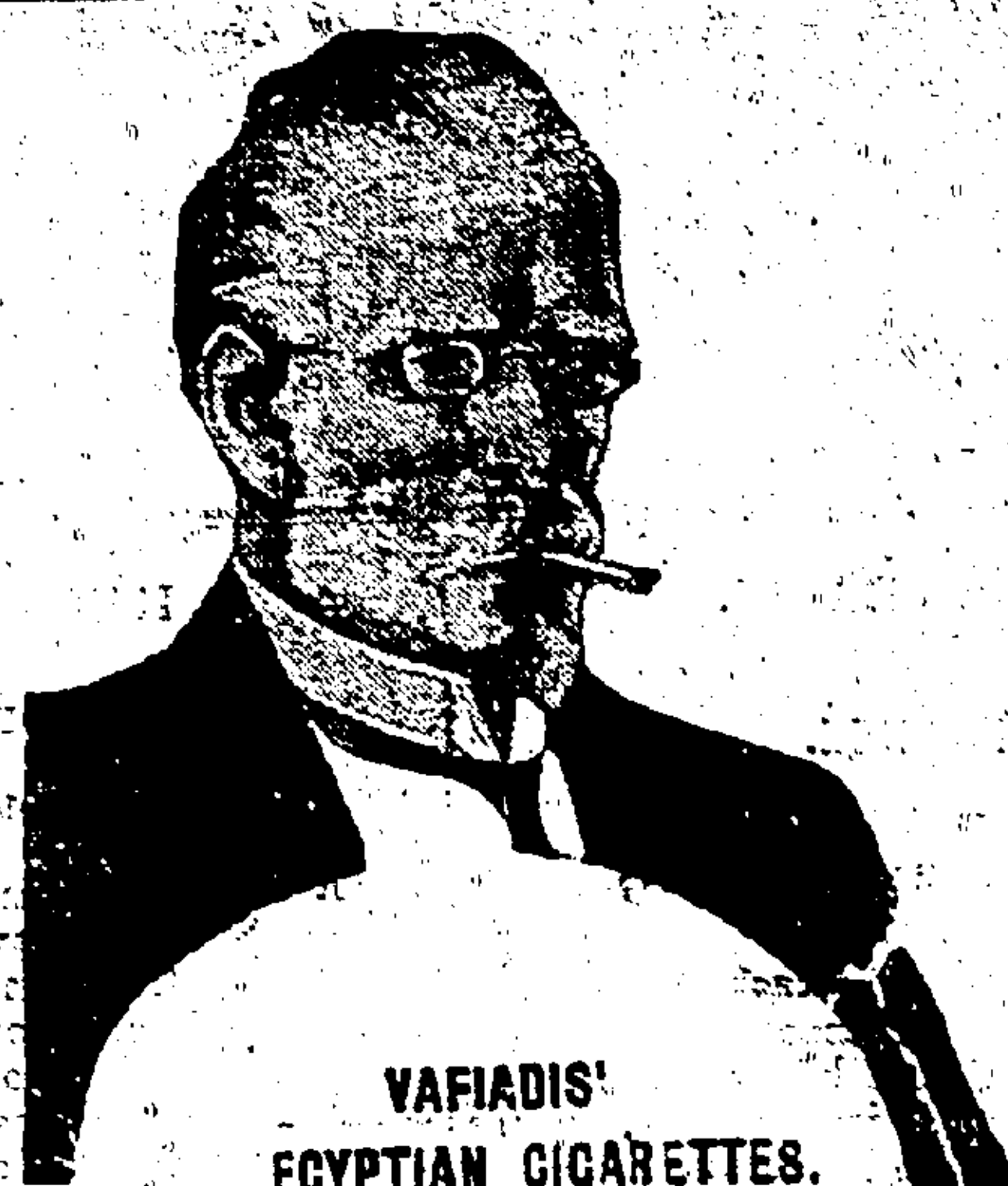
MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY—
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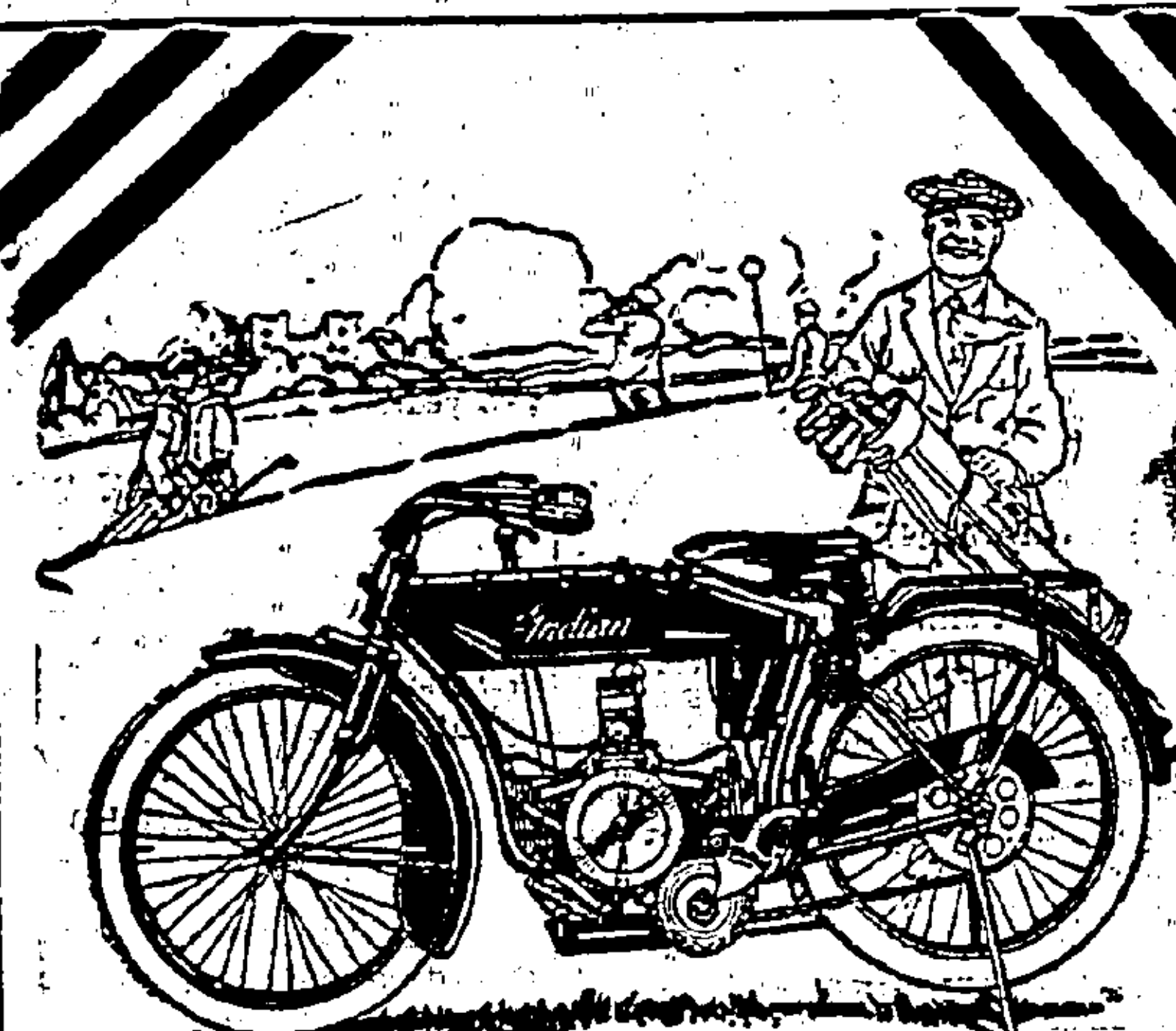


Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.



Why Cut Your Golf Game Short?

Time lost in making poor connections on crowded, stuffy trains
and trolleys and in tramping cross-country in getting to and
from your favorite links, is just that much good playing time
wasted. Moral, save it by riding an

Indian Light Twin

Take an open-air route direct from your door to the edge of the
greens. Play more golf—ride in comfort at less than the cost
of railroad fares.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Milk "Combines" Defended:

At the ordinary general meeting
of Messrs. Welford and Sons, held
at the Great Western Hotel,
Paddington, Mr. Harry Trotman,
the chairman, said that by the
scheme of pooling with the United
Dairies (Limited), an immense
amount of economy in working
expenses had been effected. The
scheme was being effectively
carried out and, although not yet
completed, it had brought about
the elimination of some hundreds
of "rounds," over 520 horses had
been taken off the London streets,
and a large number of redundant
shops closed. The public, he
added, would benefit by having
their milk supply cheaper, while
a number of employees had been
released for national service.

Austrian Brothers and the Army:

At Old Street Police Court,
before Mr. Clarke, Bail, Ernest
Glicklieb, 24, and Samuel Glick-
lieb, 20, Collingwood Street,
Bethnal Green, were fined £5 and
£3 respectively for being absent-
ees, and were ordered to be
handed over to the military
authorities. Captain West, re-
cruiting officer, described them as
two of four brothers of Austrian
parentage, who were up to every
trick known to those who sought
to escape military service. One
of them obtained employment at
the Arsenal by using an alias, but
was discharged when his parent-
age became known. Barnett was
allowed to go to sea on condition
that he reported at the end of his
voyage, but since August, when
the U-boat menace became acute,
he had not made a voyage.
Samuel was called up in February
last year and had since been
working on munition box-making
having obtained exemption by
using a false name.

The Fight for Woman Suffrage.

A suffrage dinner was held
recently at the Lyceum Club,
London, to celebrate the enfran-
chisement of women and to do
honour to those men who had
helped to win the vote for women.
Mrs. Rawcott said that she could
look back over 50 years' associa-
tion with political leaders, but
from the very first the vote had
never been a party question. The
greater number of their sup-
porters in the House of Commons
had been Liberals, an army
without generals, while in the
House of Lords their supporters
had been generals without an
army. Sir Willoughby Dickinson
reminded women who were voting
for the first time that it was not
Parliament but the voters, them-
selves who carried out reforms.
There was a common, but mis-
taken, idea that Parliament could
do what it liked. The new Act
would raise the status of women
all over the globe; its effect on
civilization would be looked on as
a turning-point in the history of
mankind. The Bishop of Ken-
sington spoke on the future and
power of the vote and the op-
portunities which it gave women
to raise the social standard and
to secure a clean England and
peace.

Gratitude and Oranges.

An incident illustrating the
kindness of the British soldier is
described in a communication
which has been received at the
Red Cross headquarters 83, Pall-
mall, London, from Dr. A.
Granville, the British Red Cross
Commissioner at Alexandria. Dr.
Granville, in reporting the receipt
of a gift of 1,500 oranges from
Mahomed Moebel Bey, Mudir
(Governor) of Kenh province,
for one of the British hospitals in
Egypt, states in a letter to the
commandant:—Moebel Bey sends
these oranges as a tribute to your
hospital. When he was in
recently he saw two of the or-
dinary of your hospital standing near
the gate. One was eating an
orange. At that moment a
very poor native woman came by
with a small, half-naked infant
toddling beside her. The soldier
with the orange bent down, smiled
at the child, patted its cheek, and
gave it the orange. The mother
called out: "Allah! the blessing of
Allah! the giver's head."
Moebel Bey was greatly impressed
with the kindness of the soldier;
he wanted to get his name, but
the man moved off into the
hospital so Moebel Bey sends
these oranges as a present to the
staff of the hospital.

THE

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(Published Annually)

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OF ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
THROAT, NOSE AND EARS, AND
OF ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
THORAX, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS
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AND ALL THE

GENERAL NEWS.

Security of Tenure for Farmers.
A meeting of farmers at Worcester sent a telegram to the Prime Minister expressing concern at the large number of disturbances of farmers through sales of farms, and appealing to him to empower war agricultural committees to veto notices to men who are carrying out his request to produce more food.

Denunciation of "Slackers."
At the Lancashire Munition Court, Mr. T. E. Mansfield, barrister, said it was sickening and pitiable to think that at a time like this, when the flower of the country were dying in thousands to withstand the greatest attack of armed forces the world had ever seen, they should be sitting there to try men for not working diligently, for sleeping, and card-playing. If the Germans broke through, and we had to conclude a German peace, the liberties of working men would be gone for ever. Men who could wifely slack in these times should be placed against a stone wall. Fines up to £3 were imposed for sleeping during working hours.

Fewer First-Class Carriages.
It is expected that a statement regarding further railway travelling restrictions will be issued within the next week, says *The Times* to hand. The Railway Executive have been considering several proposed new regulations, the adoption of which will further reduce the number of passengers. Several companies have decided to withdraw all four-side corridor coaches and to substitute the ten-seat carriage. Although a considerable reduction in the number of first-class coaches is contemplated, it is not likely that they will be withdrawn altogether. It is believed that drastic measures will be taken to reduce luxury travelling, and an important announcement may also be expected with regard to the issue of season tickets.

War Bond Sales.
The total number of applications for National War Bonds (Bank of England issue) received by, or notified to, the Bank of England during the week ended at close of business on Saturday last, says the *Times* of March 28, was 16,489, the amount applied for being £17,453,712, making a total to that date of 482,607 applications for an amount of £594,877,162. The week's sales fell short of requirements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The total number of applications for National War Bonds (Post Office issue) for the week ended March 16 was 69,000 the amount applied for being £1,638,000, making a total to that date of 943,000 for an amount of £23,273,000. The War Savings Certificates sold during the week ended March 16 numbered 4,061,255, making an aggregate total to that date of 171,376,501.

Death of Mr. F. Seymour Haden.
A correspondent of *The Times* writes:—The death is announced of Mr. F. Seymour Haden, O.M.G. He was the son of the late Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the eicher, and was born in London in 1850. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church. Shortly after leaving Oxford he became private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and during the next 15 years he was intimately connected with the affairs of that colony. He was chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal, 1883; Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1881; acting Colonial Treasurer and acting Colonial Secretary, 1885; Colonial Secretary 1887; and on several occasions Deputy-Governor of Natal and Zululand. He was deported in 1890 for services in connection with the proposed Orange and Railway Union between the Orange Free State, Cape Colony, and Natal. When Natal adopted responsible government, in 1893, he retired. In later life he resided for a time in Devon and then in London. All his life he was fond of sport, and he was particularly devoted to fishing. Mr. Haden was married in 1885, and leaves one daughter.

NOTICES.



"Breezy music" to help you keep cool

"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool." With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

Victrola

If you say the word, we will send a Victrola to your house today on such easy terms that you will never miss the money.

New and improved models
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Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, O.P.T.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

£17,200 for a Pearl Necklace.

At Christie's an unusually fine single-row pearl necklace, composed of 49 large graduated pearls of fine orient, the snap set with a brown brilliant surrounded by white brilliant, bidding for which began, at £5,000, fell at £17,200 to Messrs. Orrington and Co., of Regent street, with Mr. Max Meyer as underbidder.

London Dairymen Combine.
In view of the position created by the Milk Combine, retail dairymen met at Paddington and formed a London and Provincial Master Dairymen's Association, which is to be "free from subside by wholesalers rings." Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., M. P., said retailers had either to combine or go under. There was no alternative, and if they did not stand together, their businesses would go. They must not be persuaded into the belief that the combine was out to a large extent for philanthropic purposes.

What is Hoarded?
In the Appeal Court at Edinburgh two appeals by persons who had been fined for obtaining Irish butter were upheld and the convictions quashed. The Court held that the Food Controller's Order was ambiguous and vague. Accused ought to know precisely what their offence was to enable them to consider their plea. Lord Salveson said he could not commend accused's conduct, but the Food Controller ought to embody in his Order a new convention of the Order in a new Order, so as to effectively to suppress hoarding.

NO TREATING.

"Have a Drink" Tabooed.

Bombay, 23rd May.—The Commander-in-Chief in India last year issued a circular in which he expressed his displeasure at the new custom of officers treating one another in their own mess, and gave his opinion that it would be to the advantage of all were the practice of treating at clubs and public places discontinued. He realized, he said, that there would be difficulties about the latter point, but he thought they could be met by influencing public opinion to regard the practice as peculiarly unworthy of the nation in time of war.

The Divisional Commander, Poona Division, directed that the Commander-in-Chief's views upon the first point be regarded as an order, though he did not issue a new order. Upon the second point he conveyed his wish to the Commanding Officers that they would do their utmost to give effect to the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, and declared that he relied upon the whole assistance of all concerned. The Divisional Commander has now issued a new order in which he "regrets that as the whole-hearted assistance which he relied on has not been given, he is compelled to order that officers are not to treat one another in any club or public place."

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply.—Box 420. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 37, The Peak.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Godown, No. 143 Praya East, "Apply Chater and Mody, Queen's Road, Central."

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WANTED.—English NURSERY GOVERNESS for little girl 4 years. Good salary to suitable person. Write giving full particulars to P.U.C. c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply.—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

NOTICES.

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OUR BREAD EXCELS IN QUALITY.

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DEAR SIR:
I acknowledge with pleasure and much satisfaction the results under two Endowment policies on the lives of my daughters. I have had policies mature at various times, and within recent date I have had policies mature on the lives of my son and daughters in three other Companies. I have much pleasure in stating that the results under the Sun Life of Canada policies far exceeded the results under policies issued by the other companies. The Sun Life of Canada not only returned the money deposited with the Company, but a substantial rate of interest in addition thereto. Yours very truly, (Sgd.) E. McG.

The above was written to THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. Hongkong Office, Powell's Building, 12, Des Vœux Road, Central.

FULL 1918 EQUIPMENT

DODGE CARS

DUE EARLY IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES & PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
MACHINERY DEPT.
HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

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Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine. INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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FRENCH LESSONS.

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HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. KANEYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
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YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
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ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY at 6 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist

MRS. W. T. HILL.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917, in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 15th June 1918.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Bins \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph. Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In yesterday's issue we briefly commented upon Mr. Balfour's remarks with reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The telegram upon which our comment was based showed that, as formerly, Mr. Balfour is still a strong believer in a cordial understanding existing between the two Island Kingdoms. By his remarks, he showed that he believes that such an understanding exists at present and that there is good reason why it should continue to exist in the future. All loyal Englishmen and Japanese will hope that such may be the case, for it is unquestionable that the Alliance has had very beneficial results, both direct and indirect. There has, of course, been adverse criticism regarding it on both sides. That was but to be expected, for many men of all nations are affected by other than the plain facts and the commonsense view of a subject. Yesterday we favourably commented upon several of Mr. Balfour's observations, but we gladly return to the subject, as there were several other statements of our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with which we heartily concur. "Japan," said Mr. Balfour, "would live, as she has always done, up to her full obligations." We are in entire agreement with that opinion for, notwithstanding the fact that not a little adverse criticism would probably be offered to it in the Far East, as possibly elsewhere, it seems to us to reflect the true state of affairs. Japan may not, in the opinion of some, appear to have done as much as she might under the Alliance and more particularly as an ally in the war, but that she has done all that could reasonably be expected of her in the circumstances, most people will readily admit. What she did, in co-operation with the British, in clearing the Germans out of Tsingtau was well done. She took upon herself, as was right and proper, that she should, the greater part of the burden, and for what she did she received, for the time being at any rate—as was also right and proper—a very handsome reward in the shape of Tsingtau itself, which she has since administered successfully. Japan likewise proved herself a useful ally in helping to police the Pacific at the outbreak of war and for a considerable period later, and subsequently, as is well-known, she extended her services in this direction to the Mediterranean.

During the war that mutual respect and fidelity reposed in the two Allied nations by each other previous to that event has continued unimpaired; and, in Mr. Balfour's words, we have had with Japan "no differences of opinion, no divergences of aim, and no adverse parties which either was unwilling to confess to the other." With Mr. Balfour all right-thinking Britons believe that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which has done so much for the peace and advancement of the world, will bear rich fruit in the future for the higher interests of the world in the East, and if the exigencies of the conflict require us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts, Japan will live, as she has always done, up to her full obligations.

That our statesmen and Britons generally are not alone in greatly appreciating our Alliance with Japan has often been made abundantly clear by the action and the observations of Japanese statesmen, and in the current issue of *The New East* we find an article that bears upon this point. In it, it is recalled that a year ago the Prime Minister of Japan, Count Terauchi, contributed an article to the journal to which reference has just been made, in which he said that "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the will of Heaven." In the current issue of *The New East*, which is an anniversary number, the Prime Minister has again authorized the same statement to appear along with his signature. Besides this, Baron Goto, Japan's new Foreign Minister, wrote recently to Mr. Balfour, and with reference to the Alliance said: "I need hardly assure you of the unswerving determination of this Government to stand by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance." With Britain and Japan both conscious of the benefits of the pact which binds them together, we are not assured that the understanding will become increasingly strengthened as time goes on.

How Women View It.

One of the arguments that used to be adduced against the granting of the vote to women was that they were apt to be vitiated by personal and narrow views and could therefore not bring balanced minds to bear on large issues. Whether that judgment was a just one will be shown at Home when, at the next General Election, women go to the polls for the first time. From a telegram which came to hand yesterday, however, it would appear that women are not so deficient in this regard as some would have us believe. It was stated in that message that the Women's Co-Operative Guild Congress at Bradford had rejected a resolution favouring peace by negotiation, and the reason given was a most excellent one—that there could be no peace by negotiation with a people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers. The women of England have heavy burdens to bear in this war, and the longer it continues the worse their position becomes. They have sacrificed comfort and leisure for the sterner duties of life, and they have, very many of them, lost breadwinners in the fight against the Germans. Women, even more than men, might be expected to cry for peace, but the British woman is not of the type to welcome a cessation of hostilities at any cost. She has a shrewd appreciation of practicalities, and by the decision of the Congress mentioned it is shown that she realizes that only peace by victory will meet the present case.

American Policy.

If there was ever any doubt as to the disinterestedness of America in entering the war it is removed by the very pointed address which President Wilson has just delivered to a group of Mexican journalists, a digest of which we gave yesterday. In it was this utterance:—"We look forward to the time when we can give substantial evidence, not only of this, but that we would not accept anything out of it." These are plain, unvarnished words, and no-one can doubt that President Wilson means what he says. He even went so far as to indicate how that was America's policy also in regard to the Central and South American States, showing that he had endeavoured to get ratified an agreement which would protect these States from the aggression of the United States as well as from the designs of any other nation. That is the light in which President Wilson would like to see the Monroe Doctrine applied, and his statement is the best possible guarantee of America's ideals in foreign politics. The United States has the right perception of world policy; she has no desire to be at enmity with anyone; she wants nothing out of this war. But she does want to see Germany beaten because she believes that only by that means can the ideas of the world be the family of nations be realized.

Wolves!

Hongkong will be able to add big-game hunting to its other attractions very soon, if wild animals continue to make their appearance in the New Territories to any marked extent. The other day we were told about the activities of a tiger over across the other side of the Kowloon hills, and now comes a substantiated statement that a pack of five wolves has been located and one of the number "bagged." This news should make Hongkong sportsmen brace themselves together and go out in search of other game. It is in this latest instance it was merely reported that a pack of wolves had been seen, there would be the usual "bag and tag" of the unbelieved; but in this case the body of one of the animals has been sent to the Museum—which is fairly conclusive evidence. There is, after all, nothing very strange in the story, for wolves are by no means uncommon in South China.

DAY BY DAY.

"GOOD CONDUCT" IS A LIFE-PRE-SERVER AND RIGHT-BUSINESS IS ONLY A FORM OF COMMON-SENSE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 60th birthday of King Gustav of Sweden.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 2½d. The "Khaki Bag."
Mrs. Milroy has sent another draft of \$25 to the Weekly Dispatch Cigarette Fund, making a grand total of \$440, all collected by the "Khaki Bag." The distribution of the draft is left to the discretion of the management of the Fund. The "Khaki Bag" is always open and welcomes any amount, however small.

Promoted Captain.
Friends of Lieut. A. M. Thornhill of Hongkong will be pleased to hear that he has been promoted Captain.

University Examination.
The results of the Arts Final Examination of the Hongkong University this year revealed that there were three successful candidates: Mr. Ma Tsung Cheong, Mr. Chi Cha Hsueh and Mr. Tsu Gee Chuen.

General Holiday.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council has, appointed Monday, the 1st day of July, 1918, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Struck Off.
It is notified that the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Banje and Penning, Ltd., have been struck off the Register.

Stole a Chain-Block.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with having stolen a chain-block from a vessel in Harbour. The article was found round his waist. An officer of the ship said the chain-block was one of many used on the ship. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

A Snatching Case.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman who was walking along Queen's Road Central. It was stated that defendant had escaped once after being caught, by slipping out of his coat and leaving it in the hands of a man who had captured him, but he was caught again before he had gone very far. Defendant denied that he was guilty. The case was remanded.

A Bag of Rope.
A Police Reserve found a Chinese carrying a bag of rope at West Point last night, and asked him where he had got it. The man replied that he had been engaged to carry it but the constable could have it if he liked. Inspector MacDonald said at the Police Court, this morning, that defendant told a different story when he got to the Police Station, saying he had been given 50 cents to carry it. His Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

Third List of Subscribers.

The third list of contributors to the Royal Silver Wedding Fund is as follows:—Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoake, Mrs. Kemp, Lady Chater, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. J. A. Terratt, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Edward Howard, Mrs. A. F. Arcalli, Mrs. A. K. Arcalli, Mrs. H. P. Mader, Mrs. C. V. Carrere, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Grimble, the Misses Grimble, Mrs. O. L. Ellis, Mrs. S. Michael, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Helen MacKenzie, Mrs. Chia Ho Fook, Lady Ho Tong, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mrs. Ho Kom-tong, Mrs. Lo Cheung-shu, Mrs. Ho Wing, Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mrs. Ho Lu, Mrs. Ho Lung, Mrs. Ho Shui-ki, Mrs. Ho Shui-wa, Mrs. Ho Cheuk, Mrs. Elizabeth Ho, Mrs. Victoria Ho, Mrs. M. K. Lo, Miss Nancy Ho, Miss Phyllis Ho, Mrs. Alabaster. Already known... \$1,481.50
Third List... 1,325.00
\$2,806.50

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"The New East."

We have pleasure in calling special attention to the June issue of *The New East*, as it is the Anniversary Number of this extremely interesting and instructive journal. The principal object of *The New East* has been to endeavour to interpret aright between the West and the East, and it may be said, with justice, that Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott, the proprietor and editor of the journal, has succeeded in his task. He has been able to obtain the co-operation of a large number of contributors—many of them very distinguished—in the realm of literature—and by their joint efforts he has produced an eminently readable journal month by month. The contents of the current number may be taken as a fair indication of its predecessors and include articles, brightly written and, in some cases, illustrated, such as "The Premier and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," "The Future of Japan, America, and Great Britain," "Why the Allies are Winning the War," "Wanted, Chinese Labourers for America," "Japan and the War," "Our China Correspondence," "The Story of the British Empire," "Recollections of Four Famous Englishmen," and "Japanese Schoolboys on Foreigners." *The New East* is a well-conducted and brightly-written journal, fulfilling a useful and a notable purpose, and we wish it a continued prosperous career.

Singapore Dollar Directory.
Another evidence of Mr. Flynn Anderson's enterprising activities is to be found in the form of the Singapore Dollar Directory, which is assuredly one of the most remarkable dollar's worth ever produced. It follows the lines of the Hongkong Dollar Directory, but it is far more comprehensive, being close on three times the size. It is most admirably produced, and the publisher does not appear to have overlooked anything which one expects to find in a book of this character. Its classification is extremely well done, while besides the customary details regarding business firms, residents, etc., there is a regular mine of information of a general character. We understand that Mr. Flynn Anderson is now busily engaged in preparing the new issue of the Hongkong Dollar Directory.

FORMERLY OF HONGKONG.

Captain Cocker Killed in Action.

Captain Thomas Edge Cocker, R.F.A., who was killed in action on March 12, 1918, was born in 1887 at Hull, and was consequently in his 31st year. He was educated at Tonbridge. He left to join the Chinese Maritime Customs, and was in their service at Swatow, Antung, Hongkong, and Shanghai. He resigned the Customs service in June, 1915, for the purpose of coming home and taking a commission in the R.F.A. He was gazetted second lieutenant, and proceeded to France in December, 1915. He took an active part throughout the whole of the battle of the Somme in 1916, and in the following year was in the forefront of the various battles for the Flanders ridges. He also took part in the battle of Cambrai. Last February he was gazetted captain, and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre for distinguished services. Captain Cocker was the son of the late Captain T. E. Cocker, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, China, who was well known in South China, and of Mrs. Cocker, Radlett, Herts.

French Consular Appointments.
Among recent appointments in the French Diplomatic and Consular Service, we note the following:—M. Esnault, to be 1st class Consul at Canton; M. Guerin, Consul at Seoul, is transferred to Yokohama; and M. Andrieu, First Interpreter to the Embassy at Tokyo, is appointed Vice-Consul at Seoul.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 21, 1893.)

The Dollar.
June 15.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8½. Acting Crown Solicitor.
June 19.—It is notified in Saturday's Gazette that during the temporary absence of Mr. A. B. Johnson, Mr. G. C. O. Master will act as Crown Solicitor.
The "Victor Emanuel."
June 20.—The good old Victor Emanuel, one of the greatest ornaments to the picturesque harbour of Hongkong, has at last to follow the class of antique men-of-war of which she is such an excellent type. From the Naval and Military Gazette we learn that the "turret ship Ajax," which has just completed an extensive refit, having been completely modernized, is to replace the Victor Emanuel as port guardship at Hongkong. No date has yet been fixed for the hoisting of the pennant, but stores are being rapidly shipped on board, so that everything points to her leaving at an early date. It is about time the old Victor Emanuel was relieved, as she has long been unfit for the service she is employed on, and the Ajax would decidedly strengthen the China Fleet. There is a good deal of "boak" in this paragraph, but little else can be reasonably expected from the editors of so-called "Service" journals who don't know what they are writing about. The Victor Emanuel is not unfit for the service she is employed on, and she is not and never has been in any sense a "port guardship at Hongkong." She affords a most convenient and comfortable residence for the Commodore and his staff, and is in sufficiently good order to last in that capacity for the next fifty years. As a fighting ship has long been out of date, but as a hospital she can very easily be made most useful. The Ajax is a sister ship of that metal monstrosity the Agamemnon, which was out here during the Russian scare some years ago. Neither of these vessels will answer her helm and that is in all likelihood why the Ajax has been sent to penal servitude in Hongkong. She is a powerful fighting ship all the same and may prove useful some day.

The Diocesan School.
June 21.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of the twenty-fourth annual report of the Diocesan School and Orphanage, Hongkong. There are now 102 boys in the institution, 68 being boarders and 36 day scholars, and the work appears to be making most satisfactory progress.

Phenomenal Shooting.
June 22.—At the Kowloon rifle range yesterday afternoon, Inspector Mestreda made a phenomenal score with the magazine rifle, at the 200 yards range, which is the most difficult for the new weapon. Besides a "bull" at the sighting shot, he made seven consecutive "bulls"—a feat never yet performed, we believe, in the East, since the advent of the magazine. The best previous score was six bulls and an inner.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

No. 2 V.A.D.
Thursday, June 20th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.
Tuesday, June 18th.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, June 19th.—2.20 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, June 20th.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, June 22nd.—2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. Band Practice.

No. 4 V.A.D.
Tuesday, June 18th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, June 21st.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice. 4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 5 V.A.D.
Friday, June 21st.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Nursing Division.
Friday, June 21st.—2.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was not really a fanatic and consumptive youth named Gavrio Prinsip that fired the shot heard round the world, though it was Prinsip's pistol which rang out at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The trigger which has set the world into conflagration was pulled just a week later at Potsdam, and by a more august hand than Prinsip's. The assassin of the Austrian Archduke was not even an instrument; he was a pretext, a lucky windfall for the conspirators against the peace of the world and the rights of mankind. The powder had been planted, the train had been laid, it remained only to lurk in the darkness till the inevitable happened—kill some careless or reckless hand applied the match. It might come in the Balkans, it might come in Morocco, it might come at Bagdad or Peking. Chance designated Sarajevo. There a crime was committed against the peace and well-being of the European monarchy and her ally which cried to heaven for vengeance—before the Russian strategic railways in Poland were completed, as Von Jagow has pointed out. Was it really of tuberculosis that the Bosnian assassin died in an Austrian fortress, or was it of a broken heart on reading the Lichnowsky and Muhlton documents and recognising that he had been robbed of his sinister title to immortality?—New York Evening Post.

In his Bill providing that any person who "travels" or exhibits a stallion without license shall be liable to a fine, Mr. Prothero revives a very rare and almost obsolete use of a verb. For use of "travel" as an active verb we should search in vain the works of most writers of repute since Milton, who thus uses it in describing Satan's visit to Obol and "antient night." The Prince of Darkness asks the king where "his bounds confide with heaven—thither to arrive I travel this profound." But for the use of the word in Mr. Prothero's sense of "to make to travel," there is no recognized authority of renown.

Common usage has blunted us to the quaintness of many of the old street names in London which are such a joy to the provincial visitors with leanings to the historic. But some of these names are nevertheless misleading. To the average American soldier arriving in London for the first time the word "cicero" conveys no other idea than that of a show, and more than one has wandered round Piccadilly or Oxford-circus and vainly sought the entrance to the entertainment.

"I have got my joy-rage, and hope to be home for Easter," writes a youthful hero who, has obtained a commission earned on the field. Now joy-rage are the uniform of an officer. But are they peculiar to that kit—but to others? The question is one of moment to this young hero's kindred, for he has threatened to exchange into a Highland regiment, and his family say he has not the legs for the part; his knees are such terrible prominences. So the meaning of the slang possesses a poignant significance for a distracted household.

Among the considerations which arise as to the mystery gun, somewhere in France, is that of the life of such a piece. Our big guns have been contrasted with butterflies. Some species of butterflies are their counterparts, from the butterfly to the caterpillar, from the caterpillar to the chrysalis, and from the chrysalis to the butterfly. But they are not compared to guns which are a year and a half in the making. These, if they find their perfect life in a continuous stream, would be dead of rust in old age in 12 seconds, and the largest of all is just

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

DARING ITALIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT.

London, June 13.

A Venice despatch says that the two Italian ships which torpedoed the Austrian battle-ships were motor-boats, the crews of which were only thirty men. One was commanded by Captain Rizzo, a Sicilian, who, a mercantile officer before the war, has distinguished himself by innumerable acts of daring during the war, including the torpedoing of the battle-ship *Wien* in Trieste harbour. The other was commanded by a Midshipman. Captain Rizzo in an interview said that he was cruising off the Dalmatian Islands when he was astonished when thirty miles south-east of Pola, to see a column of smoke. He changed course thither and saw the enemy squadron. There was no time to wonder why the enemy had come out, but, thinking he would never get such a chance again, he ordered the Midshipman to do as he thought best while he made straight for the enemy. The enemy did not see or hear Captain Rizzo's boat which slipped in between the second and third escorting destroyers. As he passed, the former sighted him, blew alarm whistles and began firing. The shells passed overhead. Capt. Rizzo was already through the line and only 500 feet distant from the battle-ships. He discharged his torpedoes, one of which struck level with the funnels and the second further aft. Both exploded. An Austrian destroyer tried to ram Capt. Rizzo thinking him weaponless. Capt. Rizzo dropped a depth charge which failed to explode, but a second depth charge was more effective and the destroyer was badly hit. It rose in the sea and rolled like a drunken man. Capt. Rizzo slipped away, dodging the third destroyer and escaped. The whole affair lasted twenty minutes. Meanwhile the Midshipman's boat attacked the rear of the convoy and fired two torpedoes at the battle-ship, one missed, but the other hit full in the stern. The Midshipman sped after his companion. Italian aircraft, sixteen hours later, saw masses of drifting wreckage. Aircraft which visited Pola report only one dreadnought there as compared with four previously.

INDUSTRIAL HARMONY AT HOME.

London, June 13.

It is understood that the War Cabinet is gratified at the industrial situation, which is better than at any time during the war. There is virtually not a single dispute in the country, the men working splendidly.

DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

London, June 13.

Sir Eric Geddes interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" said: We have undoubtedly sunk more submarines since January than the enemy has built. We have attacked German submarines on an average of seventy times weekly.

HONGKONG MOTORISTS.

Formation of an Automobile Association.

Many motorists attended at Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s office last evening in response to the invitation to form an Automobile Association for Hongkong, and the project was carried through with enthusiasm. Among those present were Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Commander Beckwith, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and many others.

On the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Landale was voted to the chair, Mr. W. E. Roberts acting as Secretary.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—This meeting has been called for the purpose of forming an Automobile Association in Hongkong, and I think the necessity for such an Association will be apparent to you all. The Association will be the official representative in the Colony of the interests of motorists, and will be the means of voicing their opinions on matters affecting their interests. It should be a source of information to its members, and, by combination, may possibly obtain facilities or benefits in obtaining supplies. There are many subjects which can be suggested for the consideration of the Association such as Traffic Regulations, construction of new roads and repairs to existing roads, regulations as to licensed drivers, etc., and I think a busy and useful life can safely be forecasted. If I may express my views as to the policy of the Association, I would say that its endeavour will always be to assist the Authorities in any matters which it may be interested in, and to offer its advice or opinion freely with that end in view.

With regard to traffic questions it should be the aim of the Association to get the traffic of Hongkong regulated as it is in other cities to lessen road congestion as far as possible, while always giving every consideration to the public safety, comfort and convenience. In Shanghai they have a very successful Club, which has on several occasions been asked by the Municipal Authorities for its views and advice on subjects as the tax on motors, speed limit, horns, headlights, etc., and the advice has been given, and frequently acted upon. I hope that the Association we are now forming will be of equal assistance here. You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that the Government have now decided to enforce the Regulation requiring

ing trucks to keep to the side of the road. (Applause). This will undoubtedly prove a boon to motorists, and will greatly improve traffic conditions. As you are all well aware, it has, up to now, been necessary for a motor car or motor cycle to break the Regulations in order to pass a truck. The draft of suggested Rules have been submitted to you, and will be open for discussion. You will observe that the amount of entrance fee and subscription has not been inserted, nor the number of the General Committee. With regard to the entrance fee and subscription there will not at first be any great need for funds, and I would suggest \$5.00 entrance fee and \$5.00 annual subscription. The Committee should be a representative one, and I think should be composed of say 10 members in addition to the President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, but both these questions will be open to discussion. It is proposed to affiliate with the Royal Automobile Club, the annual fee for which is I understand £5. 5. 0. The advantages of affiliation are that we are kept in touch with motoring affairs at Home, and that members of this Association proposing to tour at Home are privileged to obtain information as to touring conditions, routes, guide-books etc., and, when in the country may avail themselves of Honorary Association of the Club. Well, Gentlemen, I will now propose the resolution: "That the Hongkong Automobile Association be and is hereby formed," and will call upon Mr. Holyoak to second it.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. He thought the Association would do extremely useful work, not necessarily in criticising the E. W. D. but in affording assistance. There was much that could be effected.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved that the entrance fee payable on admission to the Association be \$5 and the annual subscription \$5.

Mr. A. Denison seconded. Mr. Komor thought \$5 would not go far, and suggested a higher subscription. The Club might want a bathing hut at Deep Water Bay or Repulse Bay, and there were other comforts for which the proposed subscription would not be sufficient.

Mr. C. Lauritsen agreed, suggesting \$10.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said that numbers of members would find it somewhat difficult to join if the subscription were made too high and he understood the object was to obtain as many members as possible. (Applause). There was no immediate need for a lot of money and he thought the

HONGKONG TRADE.

The Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 14, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Owing to floods in the interior and the unsatisfactory political situation business is virtually at a standstill.

Cotton Yarn.—The floods in the neighbouring districts have affected our market and an infinitesimal business has to be recorded in the lower counts at a small reduction in price. Higher counts are neglected and in sympathy with Japanese spinners are quoted about \$8 per bale lower. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$180/210. No. 12s at \$187/212. No. 16s at \$212/220. No. 20s at \$214/230. Arrivals Nil. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unwound stock 6,000 bales. Bargains 9,000 bales.

Raw Cottons.—Indian grades remain without business and are nominal \$48/53. Chinese descriptions have declined \$3 per picul and quotations are now \$47/55.

Woolens.—Nothing to report. **Canton Silk.**—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report under date of May 13 as follows:—Stock:—1,000 Bales (old crop). Market:—Silk: With the opening of new season Lyons has shown but a little more animation since our last circular but the American market has been much more active purchases amounting to about 6,700 bales being reported. Exchange has been very steady and advanced a little, at the close it is reported very firm. Waste: Some settlements are reported since our last circular, but the prices apparently have not improved since our last quotations.

Floor Market Report.—Stock: About 160,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.54 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.49 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.30 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.35 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.65 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.62 per sack; Australian No. 3, \$3.58 per sack.

Metals.—A fair quantity of wire nails have been done for forward delivery at various rates. Locally prices are firmer 1 1/2 to 3 specification being enquired for at \$18.00 per picul. Other lines are quiet with no enquiry.

Sugar.—Market weak.

original subscription of \$5 should be agreed to.

The Chairman said that such things as a rest house must be a separate charge apart from the subscription; \$5 certainly would not cover it.

The resolution was then put and carried, with four dissentients.

The Chairman moved that the committee be composed of ten members in addition to the officers of the Association.

Seconded by Captain Buck and carried.

The Chairman then moved that rules and constitution of the Association as submitted be adopted.

Seconded by Mr. Lauritsen and carried.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: I beg to propose Mr. Landale as first President of the Association. It was he who first suggested this Association and I think we ought to do him the honour of electing him President. (Applause).

Seconded by Commander Beckwith and carried.

The President, thanking the members, said it would give him great pleasure to do what he could to start this Association and to keep it going. He was sure it would be of use to all of them. He thought the future of motoring in Hongkong and South China was very bright.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak was appointed Vice President and Mr. W. E. Roberts Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The following committee was appointed to act with the officers:—

Comm. C. W. Beckwith, Messrs. A. S. D. Cousland, A. Denison, J. W. Graham, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. C. Lauritsen, J. McCubbin, E. Ormiston, D. Tolan, and G. H. Wilson.

This concluded the business.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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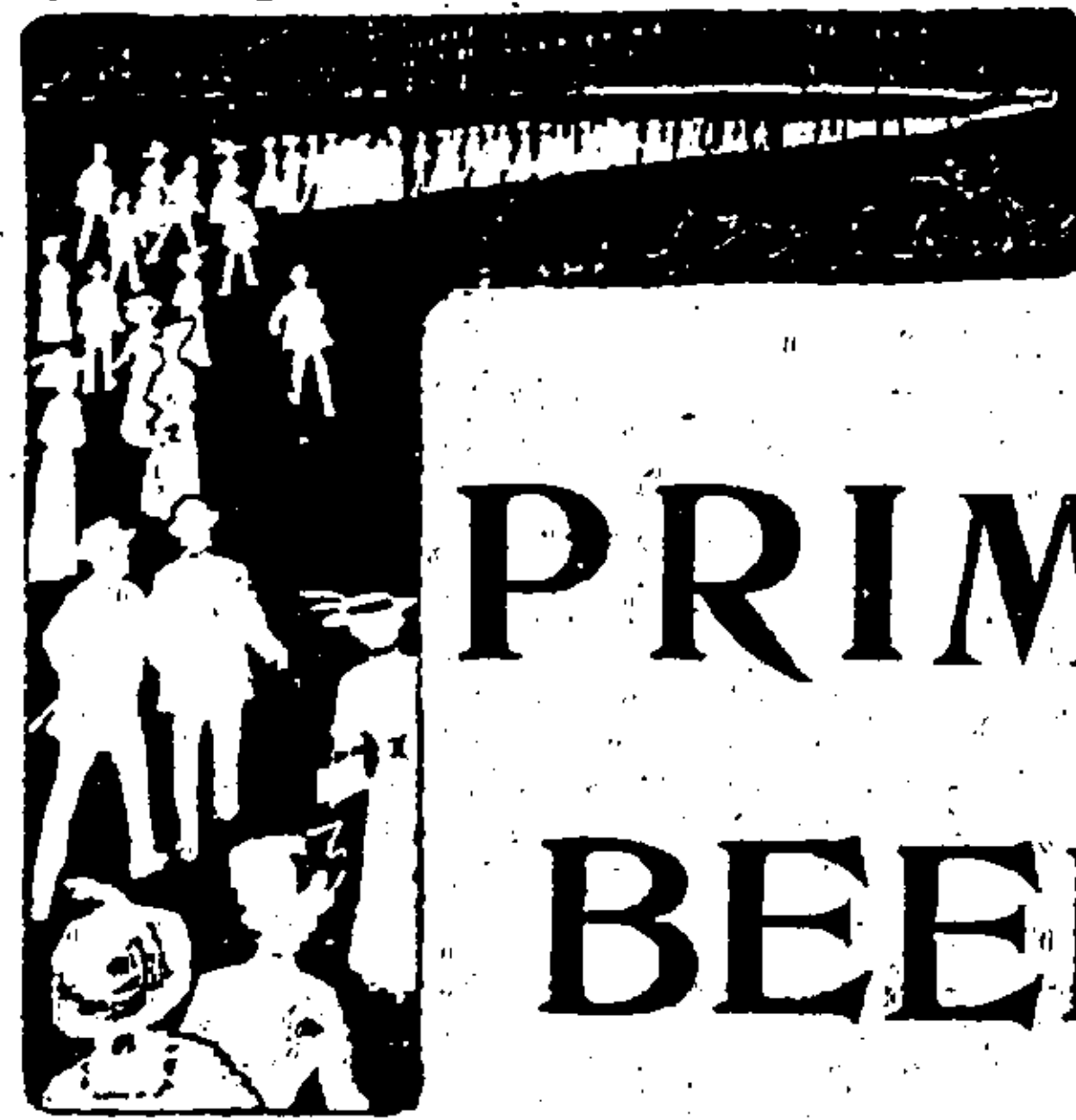
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Do you realise that your country NEEDS YOU?
Do you realise that your country needs YOUR MONEY?
What have you done to economise since war was declared?
Have you curtailed your pleasures and your desires?
Have you reduced your expenses to your immediate needs?
Do you still give riotous dinner parties, picnics, dances while your brothers shed their blood for YOU?
Are you fit to fight?
Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?
If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.
Every penny saved daily by you means one step towards victory.
Every penny squandered in satisfying your lust for pleasure means one step towards defeat, oppression and subjugation to a TYRANT'S power.
Pause and commune with your soul, search your hearts, and, to-day, remedy your faults where you fall short of your duty to your country, and add one step on the march towards VICTORY.

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(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

"THE SANCTITY OF THE PSEUDON YM."

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I think Mr. Cartwright is quite right. History will justify him if he wishes to call himself R. Random, or Dagoset or Junius of Nokes or Snokes or Thomson, as long as he serves the interests of the Public.

He is doing a public service by his superb reticence.

Just think of the awkwardness that would ensue if he revealed the identity of "Materialism," who wrote yesterday of "my children and their fathers."

Yours etc.
POLYANDRA.

Hongkong, June 15, 1918.

Too Much Mercies.

A Yaumatei shopkeeper, who was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with storing an excess amount of kerosene on his premises, was fined \$50.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the organ recital on Monday next in St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m.:—

1. Prelude, Rheinberger.
2. "Ere hath not seen," Gaul.
3. Prelude, Bachmanoff.
4. Intermezzo, Mascagni.
5. Andante, Schubert.
6. "Ere we have tired," Foster.
7. Recessional, Denman Haller.

The collection is on behalf of the Organ Fund.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 1 amounted to 49,502 tons and the sales during the period to 59,168 tons.

The Health of the Colony.

During the twenty-four hours ended June 14, three fatal cases of bubonic plague, three fatal cases of diphtheria and five fatal cases of spotted fever have been notified. The sufferers in every case were Chinese.

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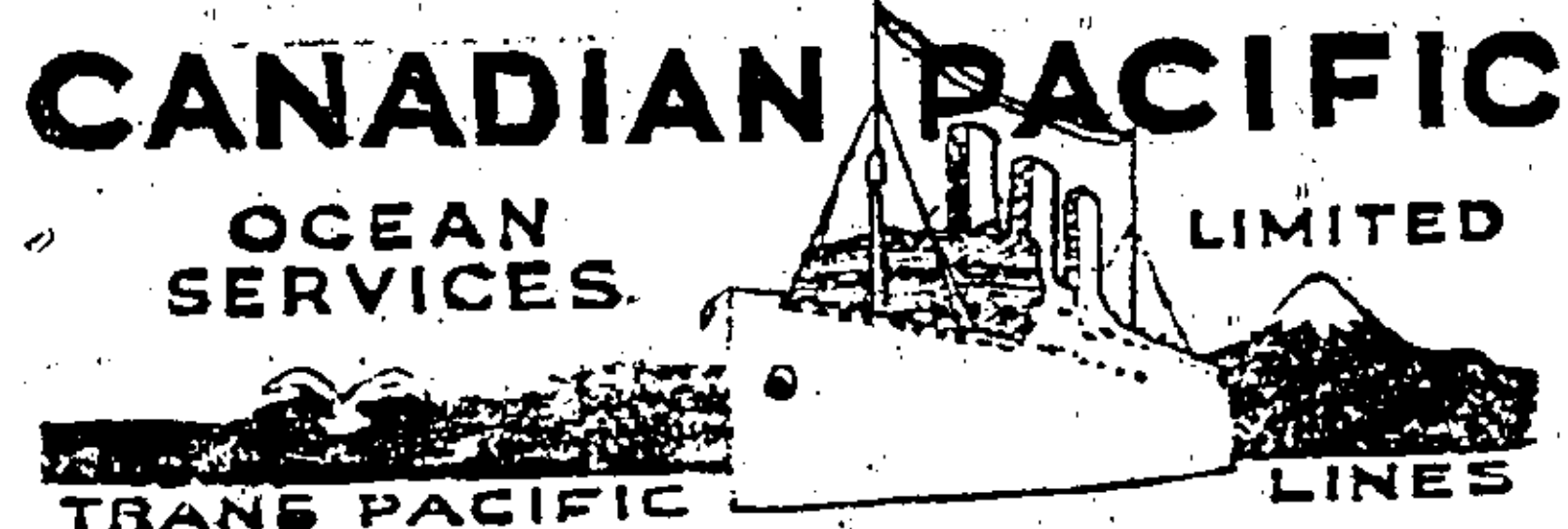
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	{ SATUR. 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
	* Mishima Maru T. 16,000	{ SATUR. 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
	* Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{ SAT. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Aki Maru T. 12,500	{ SAT. 20th, July at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	22nd June at 3 p.m.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 18th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 21st June at 1 p.m.

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SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun. 16th June at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang	Wed. 19th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri. 21st June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 29th June at noon

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kato and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation and sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kato, Jassalon, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Oueien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

On the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, says the "Japan Chronicle," the 33rd regular general meeting of shareholders was held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo. After a speech by Baron Kondo, the President of the Company the meeting passed the following "statement" of accounts for last business term: Net profit ¥33,628,309 Brought forward 684,513

Total ¥34,312,822

To Reserve ¥1,681,416

War insurance and purchase reserves 10,000,000

Depreciation of ships 1,500,000

Special reserve 5,000,000

Reserve for equalizing dividends 7,000,000

Bonuses to Directors and Auditors 375,000

Dividend 10 percent 1,879,680

Extra dividend 40 p. cent 75,8720

Seamen's training encouragement fund 350,000

Employees' pension fund 2,500,000

Carried forward 1,008,026

The meeting then considered the question of selecting successors to the four Directors who recently resigned—Messrs. Itami, Tanii, Mori, and Negishi.

At the instance of Baron Kondo, the President, Messrs. Nagatomi, Yukiichi, Fujishima Norihei, and Shimamura Asao, all high officials at the head office, and Mr. Nakashima Shigetaro, Manager of the Kobe branch, were appointed new Directors. Three representatives of the shareholders were entrusted with the task of fixing the amounts of monetary presents to be offered to the four retiring Directors.

Money in Ships.

It will be found, says "The Times," that strong support exists in the shipping industry for the suggestion that the large number of ships purchased by the State should now be sold at public auction and the State recouped for part of its enormous outlay in tonnage. By such a plan the State would recover the bulk of its vast expenditure in tonnage, and money would again be diverted into shipping which may now be put to a far less satisfactory use.

No Finnish Ships to be Sold.

The Swedish Export Association, says a Stockholm telegram, states that official information has been received by telegraph that the Finnish Senate has prohibited the export of all goods except under licence. It has also prohibited the sale of Finnish ships abroad, as well as building yards, and shares in them, completed and partially completed ships in yards, and all shipbuilding material.

Speed up the Ships.

"Ships—more ships—and still more ships," is the cry that is going up from all parts of the world, says the "Journal of Commerce." More vessels are urgently needed to take the places of those that have been sunk or otherwise destroyed. As a recent of the speeding up order sent out by the Imperial shipping authorities there is increased activity in all the yards under Governmental control. This acceleration has extended to St. John, N.B. In the Grant and Horne Yards, Courtenay Bay, there has been a marked advance made in the progress of the 3,000-ton wooden steamer which this enterprising firm is constructing. The ship has been pretty well oiled up inside and the outside planking will be begun shortly. The heavy deck timbers of Douglas fir have been put in position and the laying of deck planks and of water ways will soon be in full swing. It is the expectation to have this ship ready for launching about the middle of May. She will be engaged on the West Side. The preparation of materials for the second ship of this contract is well advanced and the keel will be laid just as soon as the first vessel reaches the water. In the commercial shipyards on the Strait of Hore, at St. Martin's, Moey Glen, Alma, Newcastle, Berton and elsewhere in the province there is increased activity with the approach of spring. Will St. John have a steel shipbuilding plant? Action toward this end has already been taken by one or more companies, and doubtless a public announcement will shortly be made. St. John is the natural home for a steel shipbuilding industry. When wooden ships were being built St. John held a forward position as a builder of wooden craft. She should be to the front when steel ships are in demand.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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The best form in which to carry travel funds.

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NOTICES.

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EXPRESS.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO,
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KURA, SHIMIZU, MATSUDA, SIBATA,
AND OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, OTARU, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
TOYO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKOW, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
—"IWASAKISAL"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Crowquill, from Brisbane.
Cunningham, from Sydney.
Dambrow, No. 52 Storey
Owboon, from Bagansapiapi.
Levine Elias, c/o American
Consul, from Bandoeng.
Matsuya, from Singapore.
Moorebennett, from Saigon.
Reimere Employee Automobile
Branch, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.
The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kangwo Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Tewhinchoon, Wanlyechan,
from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokarzin, Godown Tszmodi
Seret, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokarzin, Mode Godown Nuan-
tai Street, from Shanghai.

Keithinglong, from Shanghai.
Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,
from Kobe.

Yanoshita, Gilson c/o Swire,
from Hakonemi.

Wooyortago, Room 22, Chienan
Hotel, from Shanghai.

Bianhuet, Taiocai, from
Amoy.

Samanakozenichi, Matsubara
Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned ports. Consignees
of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo will be
landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at
Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Tuesday, 18th
June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after 19th June,
1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Dated the 12th June, 1918.

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo from San
Francisco originally shipped per:
s.s. "VONDEL"

s.s. "GROTIUS"

s.s. "ORANJE"

are hereby notified, that their
cargoes having arrived per

s.s. "KANGAN"

will be landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after noon the
21st June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 25th June,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on the 20th June, at
10 a.m. by the Company's sur-
veyors Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ANTIOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignees' risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and
after 14th June.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
20th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 4th July,
or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1918.

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Num. Value. Buyers Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allagar 2/6 3/0

Anglo-Java 5/0 6/0

Anglo-Malay 10/6 13/-

Batang Malaka 8/6 4/6

Bekoh 2/8 3/0

Bkt. Martajan 4/4 5/0

Bkt. Sembawang 2/5 3/0

Chersonese (F.M.S.) 3/3 3/6

Chimpal 1/10 2/11

Consolidated 11/- 14/6

Heawood 3/0 3/9

Kamuning Perak 2/6 4/6

Kota Tinggi 2/9 3/6

Labu (F.M.S.) 7/6 9/-

Linggi Ord 20/- 25/-

London A.R. 7/6 8/6

Merlimau 4/6 5/6

Padang Jawa 2/6 3/6

Perak 5/9 6/9

Port Dickson 2/9 3/9

Selangor 25/- 30/-

S'pore Para 3/6 4/6

S'pore United 2/4 2/9

Str. Settlements

(Bertram) 5/- 6/-

Sumatra Para 7/- 8/-

Untd. Serdang

Sumatra 11/- 12/-

Untd. Sumatra 7/- 8/-

Untd. Temiang 3/0 3/9

Vallambrosa 17/6 19/6

£1 Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-

Uastfield 110/- 130/-

Damanara 70/- 90/-

H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-

Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-

Langdon 42/- 46/-

Langdon (Java) 42/- 46/-

Leadbury 55/- 65/-

Lumas 40/- 47/6

Malacca R.P.

Ord. 80/- 100/-

7 1/2 Pref. 70/- 90/-

Nordana 22/- 25/-

Permas 30/- 35/-

Pegoh 43/- 55/-

Rembia Ord. 23/6 32/6

Rembia Pref. 25/- 45/-

Rubber Plant

Invest 22/6 27/6

Sapong 30/- 35/-

Seafield 55/- 105/-

Tebrau (Johora) 60/- 75/-

Untd. Sna Betong 55/- 70/-

Dollar Shares.

\$1 Shares.

Alor Gajah 5.00 5.20

Ayer Kuning 1.00 1.10

Ayer Molak 1.9 2.10

Calgownie 5.00 5.50

Skt. Jelutong 3.0 3.60

Skt. Katil 7.0 8.0

Glensely 1.90 2.10

Jeram 1.15 1.30

Jimah 1.25 1.35

Malaka Pinda 2.00 2.10

Mandai Tekong 8.0 7.5

Pantai 1.10 1.35

Punggor 1.50 1.65

Tambalak 1.80 1.95

Ulu Pandan 1.60 1.75

Untd. Malacca 4.0 1.00

\$2 Shares.

Kempas 7.50 8.25

Malakoff 4.0 4.55

New Serendah 3.85 4.20

Sandycroft 8.25 8.75

S'g'g Bagan 2.75 3.25

Trafalgar 1.00 1.25

\$5 Shares.

Ayer Panas 8.25 8.60

Oh'kat Serdang 6.50 7.00

Haylor 7.00 7.75

Kalomak 5.50 6.00

Lunas 5.75 6.25

Margui 6.00 6.50

Nyalas 5.75 6.15

Pajam 11.25 11.75

Rasella 9.00 10.00

Teluk Anson 9.50 10.00

\$10 Shares.

Bukit Timah 11.00

Pulau Belang 3.75 4.15

Tapah 13.00 14.00

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advices from the Shanghai office advising that the s.s. OHINA called from that port last evening and is due here on Friday morn-
ing, June 14th.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	16th June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18th June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	18th June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Hwah Kuei	B. & S.	18th June
Manila	Yuenasung	J. M. Co.	19th June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	19th June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikan	D. L. Co.	21st June
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	21st June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kanayawam	N. Y. K.	22nd June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	22nd June
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	22nd June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23rd June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	23rd June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20th July

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Albert Mr & Mrs H. Keith W.D.
Ames E.W. Knight J.
Baring J.H. Lay A.H.
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Branch Capt & Mrs. Longland R.
Burns N. Lauriston Mr & Mrs C.
Bushman C.O. Leila Mr & Mrs J.J.
Burrill J.D. Lucas W.H.
Bout Mr & Mrs A. Logan R.L.

Barbeck R.J. Mackean Dr G.W.
Baxter H.A. Molnes O.M.
Browall W.G. Maslin H.E.
Bellion Mr & Mrs E.R. McIntosh D.C.
Birchall H.G. Millenbach L.J.
Buckmaster H.S.G. McGrath E.M.
Bricson A. Martin E.P.
Bouffey M. McDowell A.G.
Bisveler Mr & Mrs McKensie R.

Baker Capt J. McCall Mr & Mrs D.
Chilvers P. McCall The Misses.
Cunningham Dr & Mrs. Neeson Mr & Mrs W.

Clark W.E. Nicholson M.R.
Cameron E.V. Nicolson J.S.
Courtney J.D. Ollivay L.P.K.
Chandler G.W. Perry S.S.
Crew J.B. Pritchard Mrs B.

Clark J.A. Piffner A.F.
Cousa J.A. Pettie D.D.
Davis Mrs F.E. Ritchie D.
Donnell C.T. Ritchie D.

Davies W.L. Reay Miss F.
Samsul Madam E. Ray E.H.
Fraser Capt & Mrs A. Riech G.V.
Fleming A.C. Ross Frank.

Gosler Mrs S. Riech L.G.E.W.
Gray Mr & Mrs I. Siles F.D.
Jain F.D.G. Spiera A.W.P.
Gestreand. Stubbs A.T.

Hicks A. Sheehan Miss H.
Hill Capt T. Boyd O.E.
Rodrigue Mrs A.E. Star A.W. Vander.

Hooper A. Shelton. Slade Mrs M.
Tarpier G. Sherwood Mrs G.
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Heck J.C.B. Van. Steenby V.
Sewkins S. Sims L.S.
Rengeler Mr & Mrs. Sim Geo.

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Huyaux Miss. Thompson F.G.

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C. Vint Thos.
Innes Capt R. Valmont G.
Jensen R.W. Weymouth Mr & Mrs.

Joseland F.E. Wyle Mr & Mrs B.
Jones Mrs M.V. Wyle Mr & Mrs B.
Karanja Mr & Mrs Wood G.G.

B. N.B.

GERMANY'S INFLUENCE
STRONG IN ARGENTINA.Policy of Uncertainty as Regards
War.

Buenos Aires, March 1.—No one who is in close touch with Argentine affairs can fail to be struck by the close similarity between the situation of this republic and that of the kingdom of Greece during the last six months of King Constantine's reign. The actors in the political drama may not have the status that monarchy implies, nor is there any likelihood of armed forces making their appearance off the city of Buenos Aires, while the whole setting of the stage is inferior to that provided by the court of Athens, wherein the sister of the German Emperor played such an important role. Yet, if these comparatively unessential attributes to the main theme are disregarded it will be found on close examination that official Argentina is playing fast and loose with the Allies in a manner which only the case of Greece can parallel.

The view taken by certain publicists in France and the United States, to say nothing of Great Britain, namely, that Argentina is not yet fully aware of all that is implied by Germany's conduct in this war may be charitable, but one is forced to add that it is incorrect. Argentina, at any rate official Argentina, knows full well that while Germany claims to be re-establishing the liberty of the seas, the Allies are striving to maintain the liberty of the world against a policy of domination that is based on the theories recently enunciated in Neumann's "Mittel Europa." Her shilly-shallying derives, not from lack of comprehension, but from an uncertainty as to whether she can or cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; in other words, deal successfully with the Allies while war lasts and yet be received as a junior partner in the Teutonic comity of nations, with a liberal share of the material advantages that are to go with that position, immediately war is over.

When the great wheat deal was concluded and the reception of the new Belgian Minister to Argentina was made the excuse for a Presidential oration in which distinct reference was made to the wrongs suffered by Belgium, two events which occurred at about the same time, it was generally thought, even by the most pessimistically inclined, that this republic had at last reached the parting of the ways, and that on the first opportunity formal severance of relations with Germany would be declared. The sinking of the Argentine vessel *Ministro Iriarte* was therefore regarded as a blessing in disguise by all except the Government, who preferred to adopt the theory that a mine was responsible for the loss of the ship. And the German community, headed by their notorious ex-minister, Count Luxburg, breathed again, and devoted their attention to the harrying of the British railways and the destruction of Allied property.

Revolutions have been in the past that have thrown the whole republic into a turmoil, but even in the days of Rosas and Urquiza strife and destruction had some logical end in view, although of a party character, while the general rights of the citizen and the community were on the whole treated with reasonable respect in so far as it was possible for the various leaders of armed revolutionary forces to do so.

To-day there are no real guarantees for the safety of foreign capital interests in the Argentine Republic, and the reason is to be sought in the weakness of the present Government and the untiring assiduity of the Spanish clericals who, for motives best known to themselves, are working wholeheartedly on behalf of the Central Empires.

Meanwhile in Argentine official and private circles there is distinct friendliness shown to Germany by a certain class of people who either have their own ends to serve or honestly believe that this republic's future welfare is wrapped up with

CONSCRIPTION.

Appointments Under the
New Ordinance.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the General Military Service Ordinance No. 9 of 1918:—

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police to be the Proper Authority.
The Hon. Mr. E. E. SHARP, K.C., O.B.E.,
The Hon. Mr. DAVID LANDALE,
Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON,
Mr. G. SAMUEL ARCHBUTT,
Mr. C. W. M. BROOKWITH, Commander,
R.N.
Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK ROUGH,
Mr. ARTHUR BALDWIN LANG,
Lieut.-Col. W. HAYMEN PASSBY,
C.R.A.
Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD YOUNG,
to form the General Military Service Tribunal.

The Hon. Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., to be Chairman of the General Military Service Tribunal.

Mr. Arthur George Marchison Fletcher to be Clerk to the General Military Service Tribunal.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. FOLLOK, K.C.,
The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK,
Mr. NEWTON JOHN STARR, O.B.E.,
to act as Assessors upon appeals to the Governor-in-Council.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Arthur Morgan, 18th Infantry, Indian Army, to be the Proper Military Authority for the purposes of the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

It is also notified that His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the Ordinance.

that of the Central Empires. This has been particularly noticeable in connection with the welcome given to the Mexican delegation sent by President Carranza to sound the possibilities of the much-discussed "League of South American Neutrals." It is true that Senator Cabrera, head of the deputation, was kept waiting some time before he was received officially, but coincident with the dispatch of Carranza's telegram offering the German Emperor his birthday congratulations official Argentine opinion appeared to change, and various banquets were given under the auspices of governmental hosts. There is also good reason to believe that an interview was permitted between Senator Cabrera and the ex-Minister of Germany, Count Luxburg, while it is a fact that the military attache of this mission was sent over to Chili on a secret errand.

The postponement of the neutral conference to the middle of April has certainly deranged the Mexican plans and Senator Cabrera at the moment of writing announces his intention of first visiting Venezuela, another country which is far from well disposed to the Allied cause.

The wheat deal is all very well, but until the cereals are aboard the ships that must take it to Europe it cannot be regarded as complete. German interests are manifestly opposed to such shipment being made, and are bringing all their hidden influence to bear to hinder it. Manifestly, it is cheaper for them to hold up 5,000 tons of wheat in Argentina than to sink the vessel transporting it to Europe. What one cannot understand is the reason that leads official Argentina to second German aims by remaining neutral. To the resident observer it looks like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

That the labour and other troubles afflicting this republic will never stop until she has declared for the Allies and put German residents under martial law, is abundantly clear. Once Count Luxburg and his many emissaries are under arrest, instead of being free to move when and where they will, there may be some hope of reasoning with the Spanish element by proving to the church, which is in Argentina wholly political in its ends and aspirations, that the present policy does not pay, and may lead, as has been the case in Uruguay, to disestablishment and the loss of over three million dollars a year now voted by the state. Unfortunately, all this appears too Utopian to hope for at present.—Aylwin Hallam, in *New York Evening Post*.

ES SALT.

The City of the Sacred Grove.

All the land of Palestine, which lies east of the Ghor, the remarkable depression in the earth's crust in which the Jordan flows, is much more fertile than the western portion.

The great plain of the Hauran is as flat as the English fens and as fertile, its occasional golden stretches of waving wheat indicating what the land could produce if rescued from the misgovernment of the Omandi, Turk. By the lowering volcanic heights of Jebel Hauran or Jebel Ed-Druz there are sweeps of natural, old pasture land, where the knee lazily lies chewing the cud amid high, luscious grass, a glory of emerald, spangled with meadow flowers, with nodding cups of scarlet, cream and gold. While in portions of Palestine the climate is dry and sub-tropical, that of Gilead which is uplifted in parts more than three thousand feet above sea level, is temperate, and great trees, such as the oak, flourish in its moist, genial atmosphere. If it were not for the quaint houses and picturesque dress of the inhabitants, much of the district might pass for a pastoral scene in southern France or England. There is nothing striking about its general geographical features, and hence a large town, such as Es Salt, three thousand feet high, and yet guarded by a peak seven hundred feet higher, attracts particular attention.

The view from the summit of Jebel Osha, which guards Es Salt, is the finest in all Palestine, though it looks what many of the others possess—a distant glimpse of the rippling blue waters of the Mediterranean. Yet if there is no ocean view, there is the hie of the toric Jordan, and one turns instinctively to its waters, flashing take a jewel with myriads of crystal facets, as it moves in the sunlight far below. Its plain can be seen all the way from Bethshan to Jericho beyond which rises the azure haze of distant Jerusalem's hills. Far north of these can be distinguished Gerizim and Ebal, twin guards of Nablus, or Shechem, sheltering between. North of Jebel Osha itself can be discerned the topmost peaks of Snowy Hermon; eastwards the upper course of the Jabbok winds its way past Amman and the site of many a perished city set where agricultural man for centuries struggled against his predatory kinsman and a sterner, more relentless and all conquering foe, the desert wind, hurrying sands of oblivion to blot out for ever his puny efforts of civilisation. Southward, beyond the rolling hills clad with oak and terebinth or pine, remnants of Gilead's great forest, which the charcoal burner further destroys, rise the mystic mountains of Moab, with Nebo and Beth-peor palpable and insistent; there the upthrust heights close the view like an impenetrable curtain of grey streaked and stained with fading, rainbow hues.

Es Salt, the local capital of the Belka, is about eight or nine hours ride north-east from Jericho, over the new stone bridge of the Jordan which Germany has recently built. Its ten thousand inhabitants live in a long, straggling town occupying two wadis in a deep gorge whose mountain sides thrust themselves sheer upwards for hundreds of feet. It has but one ancient building, the old castle, which Al Malik al Moudahham built in the thirteenth century to keep the people under subjection.

The inhabitants of Es Salt claim that it is one of the oldest towns in all Palestine. It may have been the site of Rabbath Gilead; certainly its position favours the opinion that it was famous in the story of Israel that, and from it, further that view. Osha runs from Jericho across the Jordan, over the same river in found the road going to Nablus and Shechem; there is the long track which follows the river-side almost to the Sea of Galilee, the road to Gerasa, Bamath and Bopora, and the great historic route which comes up from Petra and far beyond, touching at Kerak and Madaba.

Such radiation of ancient roads

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent
writes as follows:—

The members of the old Parliament now in Canton have sent circular telegrams to the whole country announcing that they have assembled therein accordance with the Provisional Constitution and that the formal Parliament re-opened at Canton on June 12.

Luk Wing-ting has written to the Extraordinary Parliament to acknowledge the receipt of the diplomas as an Administrative Director of the United Military Government. He said he would do his best for the country.

The Superintendent of the General Post Office of Canton reports to the Tsuchu's yamen stating that the second-class Post Office in the Yang-ping district has been robbed by the soldiers.

Li Ching-sing, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, has resigned. Luk Wing-ting has appointed Chang Ping-kwan, the former Tsuchu of Kwangsi, to act as the Kwangsi Civil Governor and Commissioner to co-operate on Kwangsi military affairs. Chan Ping-kwan wired to Canton that he had assumed office at Nanning.

The resignation of Tsang Yin, the Director of the Financial Department of Canton, has been accepted, on account of sickness. Yeung Wing-tai, a Councillor in the Tsuchu's yamen, has been appointed to the post but has declined it on the ground of financial difficulty.

"Unfit."

The purchaser of a suit of clothes, who complained at Clerkswell County Court that the trousers were moth-eaten, and one leg was some two inches shorter than the other, was awarded a verdict for the return of the money. Moth-eaten trousers were not reasonably fit for the purpose for which they were sold held the deputy judge.

Historic Mansion Destroyed.
Clifford Chambers Manor House, near Stratford on Avon, was completely destroyed by fire recently. Mrs. Doury, the occupier (formerly Miss Wills, of Bristol) was away at the time. The valuable contents, including some historic armour, were saved, but only the bare walls of the house, which was several centuries old, are left standing.

from a town as centre can only imply its former political and commercial importance. Even to-day it is the chief emporium of trade in eastern Palestine; its shops are piled with both native and imported products. It lies in the centre of an agricultural district that ever hundred years ago was famous for its fruit, especially its pomegranates. All about, as well as up the sides of Jebel Osha, are orchards of apricots and fragrant vineyards. There that seedless grapes is grown which becomes the saltans, or saltans, of commerce. Large flocks feed in the pastures whose wool is employed in the weaving of carpets. Sumach leaves are largely collected and exported for use in dyeing.

Es Salt has always had a population desirous of freedom to progress through its labours. The hand of the Omandi Turk, when Palestine came into his possession, was set against it, and the Arabs of the desert harried it. So, for a promise of protection, of good roads and a ferry, Es Salt bartered its liberty away to Scambool. A garrison was established, and even a telegraph. Es Salt found, and still finds, no help from Scambool, but the reverse. It is not surprising, then, that its inhabitants, of independent character, entertain feelings of the bitterest kind towards the Omandi Turk and all his ways. Defrauded of their liberty, harassed by trade restrictions, subject to heavy taxation and to flagrant extortion, they look forward to the time when Palestine will be removed from the control of those who have ruined its possibilities during all the centuries it has been in their ruthless grasp.—By Lieut. Chas. Mansford.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Taken in Spite of "Archie."

"Z" writes as follows in the *Daily Chronicle*:—I was asleep, comfortably asleep, having learnt overnight that work for me did not begin until the afternoon, when I was roused by a hand on my shoulder. Through half closed lids I was aware of my batman.

"You confounded cuckoo," I murmured, "go away, you've made a mistake," and would have slumbered again, but the fellow was insistent.

"The O.O. wants you on the aerodrome, sir—at once." Grumblingly, I got up. Of course there was a mistake somewhere. Orders had been clear enough, unless some wretched observer was sick and I had to take his place, which happened to be the case.

On the aerodrome I saw the O.O. and with him Captain Harris, my pilot, no-one else. I got closer and saw that the O.O. held a photographic map, a small enough thing in itself, but brimful of meaning to me. Silently I received a copy and listened to instructions.

Harris turned to me with a smile. "We are in for it again, old bean. We have to go up-teen miles over the lines, and photograph all this," a sweep of his hand across the map indicated it. "We are escorted by six scouts, whom we shall pick up at X," and then I shall cross the lines here."

And then followed minute instructions. These are very necessary on a job like this, because you are sent out with instructions to photograph a certain area. The pilot must fly over that ground, and the observer has to judge when he has reached that locality and begin working the camera.

Five minutes later, we were on our way, getting our height as we approached the lines. We signalled to our scout escort and soon they were circling above us picking up formation. Higher and higher we went till at last Harris turned our bus towards the lines. Behind us and above followed the scouts, gleaming like silver in the sunlight.

As far as I could see, as I gazed somewhat anxiously ahead, there was no other machine in the sky, but this is small comfort to an experienced flyer, who knows that Fritz is fond of lurking high up in the sun, where he is nearly invisible, and dropping like a thunderbolt if he seems easy prey.

I took up the telephone. "Harris," I said, "I am going to start taking now."

"Right-o," came the reply. I ducked in the cockpit. Suddenly "Whoof, whoof, whoof," and then a sharp crack, and the bus rocked a bit and dropped a hundred feet or so. Archie was at work, but one gets so used to his little games that one heeds him not at all.

Between the manipulation of the camera I glanced out and saw our faithful escort still on our tail, while below us were towns that we were not in the habit of flying over, and abided were others which I had only seen before as blotches on the horizon.

I ducked into the cockpit again, and the roar of our engine and Archie's "whoof" were the only sounds, when a small voice spoke in my ear. "Hanna," it said and nothing else.

Now, I knew that we were to leave the fighting the scouts unless it became essential to join in, but I scrambled out to have a look. There they were, 12 I judged, five or six hundred yards away, and bearing down towards us. I glanced behind. There was our faithful escort in perfect formation.

I fingered my gun lovingly, then ducked back into the cockpit. I was out again between each snap. We were now heading for home, and I judged that another six photos would cover all the ground required. Then the fight began. I could hear the rattle of machine guns. I imagined what it is like, squatted down in a small hole surrounded by bayonets and thin wood, and knowing that a short distance away a battle royal is being fought, a battle against odds too, where another gun would mean a

BURMA'S MAN-POWER.

"Combing Out" Steps.

The following letter has been sent from the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, to the Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Rangoon Trades Association, dated May 17th, 1918:—

Sir,—With reference to the third resolution which was passed at the public meeting at Rangoon on the 14th May, 1918:—

"In the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of every man in the Province, who is below the age of 33 years and is eligible for service in the I.A.B.O., to offer his services unreservedly to the Local Government, leaving the Local Government to decide whether he will be better employed as a commissioned officer in the I.A.B.O., in his present civil capacity, or such other capacity as Government may determine."

I am directed to say that Sir Reginald Craddock will give his personal attention to the case of every individual whose services are offered to the Local Government in accordance with the resolution. In order that His Honour may be enabled to make the decision required in each case, it will be convenient if the procedure described below is observed by individuals and their employers:—

Every offer of an individual's services should be made in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and the letter should give full information regarding the individual's age and occupation. Whenever such individual is in the services of a firm or other employer, the letter containing the offer of his services should either emanate from, or be transmitted through such firm or employer, who should set forth all matters which he may desire that the Lieutenant-Governor should take into consideration. It is necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should have before him a full expression of the employer's views, before His Honour can decide how the offer of services should be dealt with. For the same reason it will be convenient if a firm, in transmitting offers of services on behalf of its employees, will deal in a single communication with the cases of all its employees whose services are offered to the Local Government in accordance with the resolution.

I am to request that you will be so good as to make the contents of this letter known among all members of the Chamber (or your Association). A copy of this letter is being sent to the newspapers for publication.

I glanced outside. The air was alive with planes, diving, climbing, banking, and spitting fire. I noted one machine turning over and over as it dropped, and had time to see with satisfaction that it carried black crosses. Then into the cockpit again, the last photograph just taken, and I was aware that my pilot was rocking the bus, and a louder "crack, crack, crack" carried its own meaning.

I was out like lightning. Scarcely 200 yards away and diving straight at us came a Hun. I took aim and fired a long, sharp burst. Luck favoured me. The Hun seemed to stagger slightly, then a bright streak of flame shot up, and he dropped, blazing furiously.

Ten minutes later we crossed the lines, and shortly afterwards landed. After handing in my precious negatives I strolled round to the Squadron Office, and found Harris filling in a combat report.

"You got that one a first, old man," he remarked. "Have a cigarette." I helped myself, and at that moment the O.O. put down the receiver.

"I have just phoned X," he said; "they got five, and have one machine missing; good work." I added this pertinent note more heartily on my way to the mess, as I thought of that gallant scout fighting against great odds to protect us. But it is in this that photography is useful.

THE RICE MARKET.

"Bear" Speculators Hit in Rangoon.

The Rangoon Times of May 15

says:—The Java rice market is, so to speak, on the waiting list, and genuine rice buyers appear to be holding off until it is seen what the prospects of allotment of Dutch shipping for Burma in the near future. In the meantime it might be mentioned that the alleged official statement from Java that "all freight will be allotted from there" is no official statement at all, but apparently a bit of intelligent anticipation based on the fact that in the case of the one Dutch steamer coming from Calcutta the Dutch Government have taken over the whole of the cargo space, and have allotted 2,500 tons to Rangoon on that steamer. The local agents of the Dutch shipping firms know nothing whatever of the intentions of the Dutch Government regarding the cargo space of future steamers coming to Rangoon, neither does Mr. J. A. Stevens, the Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, who has telegraphed to India to find out what action will be taken with other Dutch steamers, having in mind the case of the "Oberland."

This morning there was a sensational rise in prices for May, June and July. The ready miller was last evening quoted at about Rs. 217. This morning it reached Rs. 237, and speculators who sold forward on a distinctly bear market some days ago, fearing a further increase, bought heavily to cover their sellings. Of genuine buyers there was little, but these forward sellers were distinctly caught napping and include, so we understand, a prominent Indian rice miller, who was engaged last week and before in selling. Prices later receded after this Rs. 20 rise per 100 baskets in 20 hours to: May Rs. 230, June Rs. 235 and July Rs. 240; but at eleven o'clock the market was rapidly getting back to stable again, and the quotations were: May Rs. 235, and July Rs. 245.8. The finger-barring process was apparently over.

The prices continued to fall all day till at the time the milling notices were placed on the market they were: May, Rs. 223, June, Rs. 228, July, Rs. 236, and August, Rs. 247.8-0. There was still a considerable amount of excitement, however, though the market was gradually settling down to its normal condition again. Several merchants are of the opinion that the price will rise again till it touches Rs. 250. Last night the market kept open till 7.30 p.m. despite the fact that the rules state it must close at 6 p.m. This has caused almost a total perturbation as the sudden rise in price, and many of the merchants are approaching the Association with a request that the rules be strictly enforced. A meeting will be held shortly to discuss this question. The sudden rise in price is ascribed, by an old firm of rice merchants, to two causes; first the news about Java, and second, the fact that there had been made forward sales had to come into the market to make covering purchases. The Java news sent up the price, but it was the second cause that drove them to sell a high level at Rs. 237.8 0 for June and Rs. 245 for July. The speculators of this well-known merchant had tried to do with this, and therefore his very movement is watched with interest.

The presence on the market, as we hear, was greatly increased, and that he is making large purchases, this feeling has undergone a complete change. Small mill quantities were quoted at Rs. 250, but the market was down this afternoon at Rs. 247.8-0; and it is expected a good deal of rice will be sold at this price. The news about Java has given rise to all sorts of rumours, one of which is that the total tonnage that will be available will be 80,000 tons. Only four milling notices were issued, and of these two were taken up immediately, the other two being held at Rs. 235 and Rs. 245 by private sale.

